



SPORTSPLEX[®]

شركة السركال الرياضية ذ.م.م.
ALSERKAL SPORTS COMPANY LLC

RULES AND REGULATIONS

for

FUTSAL

(based on FIFA's Futsal Laws of the Game 2014/2015)



Notes on the Futsal Laws of the Game

Modifications

Subject to the agreement of the member association concerned and provided that the principles of these Laws are maintained, the Laws may be modified in their application for matches for players of under 16 years of age, for women footballers, for veteran footballers (over 35 years of age) and for players with disabilities.

Any or all of the following modifications are permissible:

- size of the pitch
- size, weight and material of the ball
- width between the goalposts and height of the crossbar from the ground
- duration of the periods of play
- substitutions

Further modifications are only allowed with the consent of the FIFA Refereeing Department and the approval of the FIFA Futsal Committee. N.B. Terms referring to natural persons are applicable to both genders.

Key

The following symbol is used in the Futsal Laws of the Game:
a single line in the margin indicates new Law changes.



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THE BALL

Qualities and measurements

The ball is:

- spherical
- made of leather or other approved material
- of a circumference of not more than 64cm and not less than 62cm
- not more than 440g and not less than 400g in weight at the start of the match
- of a pressure equal to 0.9 – 0.6 atmosphere (900 – 600g/cm²) at sea level
- the ball may not bounce less than 50cm or more than 65cm on the first rebound when dropped from a height of 2m



THE NUMBER OF PLAYERS

Players

A match is played by two teams, each consisting of not more than five players, one of whom is the goalkeeper.

A match may not start if either team consists of fewer than three players.

The match is abandoned if one of the teams has fewer than three players on the pitch.

Official competitions

Up to a maximum of nine substitutes may be used in any match played in an official competition organised under the auspices of FIFA, the confederations or the member associations. The rules of the competition must state how many substitutes may be nominated, up to a maximum of nine.

The number of substitutions that may be made during a match is unlimited.

Other matches

In national "A" team matches, up to a maximum of ten substitutes may be used.

In all other matches, a greater number of substitutes may be used, provided that:

- the teams concerned reach agreement on a maximum number
- the referees are informed before the match

If the referees are not informed, or if no agreement is reached before the match, no more than ten substitutes are allowed.

All matches

In all matches, the names of the players and substitutes must be given to the referees prior to the start of the match, whether they are present or not. Any substitute whose name is not given to the referees at this time may not take part in the match.

Substitution procedure

A substitution may be made at any time, whether the ball is in play or not. To replace a player with a substitute, the following conditions must be observed:

- The player leaves the pitch via his own team's substitution zone, save in the exceptions provided for in the Futsal Laws of the Game
- The substitute only enters the pitch after the player being replaced has left
- The substitute enters the pitch via his own team's substitution zone
- The substitution is completed when a substitute enters the pitch via his own team's substitution zone, after handing his bib to the player being replaced, unless this player has had to leave the pitch via another zone for any reason provided for in the Laws of the Game, in which case the substitute shall hand his bib to the third referee
- From that moment, the substitute becomes a player and the player he has replaced becomes a substituted player



- The substituted player may take further part in the match
- All substitutes are subject to the authority and jurisdiction of the referees, whether called upon to play or not
- If a period is extended to allow a penalty kick, a kick from the second penalty mark or a direct free kick without a wall to be taken, only the goalkeeper of the defending team may be substituted

Changing the goalkeeper

- Any of the substitutes may change places with the goalkeeper without informing the referees or waiting for a stoppage in the match
- Any player may change places with the goalkeeper
- The player changing places with the goalkeeper must do so during a stoppage in the match and must inform the referees before the change is made
- A player or substitute replacing the goalkeeper must wear a goalkeeper's jersey with his number on the back

Infringements and sanctions

If a substitute enters the pitch before the player being replaced has left or, during a substitution, a substitute enters the pitch from a place other than his own team's substitution zone:

- the referees stop play (although not immediately if they can apply the advantage)
- the referees caution him for infringing the substitution procedure and order him to leave the pitch

If the referees have stopped play, it is restarted with an indirect free kick to the opposing team from the position of the ball at the time of the stoppage (see Law 13 – Position of free kick). If this substitute or his team also commits another infringement, play is restarted in accordance with the section entitled "Interpretation of the Futsal Laws of the Game and Guidelines for Referees" (Law 3).

If, during a substitution, the player being replaced leaves the pitch for reasons not provided for in the Futsal Laws of the Game and via a place other than his own team's substitution zone:

- the referees stop play (although not immediately if they can apply the advantage)
- the referees caution the player for infringing the substitution procedure

If the referees have stopped play, it is restarted with an indirect free kick to the opposing team from the position of the ball at the time of the stoppage (see Law 13 – Position of free kick).

In the event of any other infringements of this Law:

- the players concerned are cautioned
- the match is restarted with an indirect free kick to the opposing team from the position of the ball at the time of the stoppage (see Law 13 – Position of free kick). In special cases, play is restarted in accordance with the section entitled "Interpretation of the Futsal Laws of the Game and Guidelines for Referees" (Law 3)



Players and substitutes sent off

A player who has been sent off before the kick-off may be replaced only by one of the named substitutes.

A named substitute who has been sent off, either before the kick-off or after play has started, may not be replaced.

A substitute may replace a sent-off player and enter the pitch after two minutes of playing time have elapsed since the sending-off, provided that he has the authorisation of the timekeeper or the third referee (assistant referees), unless a goal is scored before the two minutes have elapsed, in which case the following conditions apply:

- If there are five players against four and the team with the greater number of players scores a goal, the team with only four players may be completed with a fifth player
- If both teams are playing with three or four players and a goal is scored, both teams remain with the same number of players
- If there are five players playing against three, or four against three, and the team with the greater number of players scores a goal, the team with three players may be increased by one player only
- If the team that scores the goal is the one with fewer players, the game continues without changing the number of players



THE PLAYERS' EQUIPMENT

Safety

A player must not use equipment or wear anything that is dangerous to himself or another player (including any kind of jewellery).

Basic equipment

The basic compulsory equipment of a player comprises the following separate items:

- A jersey or shirt – if undergarments are worn, the colour of the sleeve must be the same main colour as the sleeve of the jersey or shirt
- Shorts – if undershorts are worn, they must be of the same main colour as the shorts. The goalkeeper is permitted to wear long trousers
- Stockings – if tape or similar material is applied externally it must be the same colour as that part of the stocking it is applied to
- Shinguards
- Footwear – canvas or soft leather training or gymnastic shoes with soles of rubber or a similar material

Shinguards

- are covered entirely by the stockings
- are made of rubber, plastic or a similar approved material
- provide a reasonable degree of protection

Colours

- The two teams must wear colours that distinguish them from each other and also the referees and the assistant referees
- Each goalkeeper must wear colours that distinguish him from the other players, the referees and the assistant referees

Infringements and sanctions

In the event of any infringement of this Law:

- play need not be stopped
- the player at fault is instructed by the referees to leave the pitch to correct his equipment when the ball next ceases to be in play, unless he has already corrected his equipment
- any player required to leave the pitch to correct his equipment must not re-enter without the permission of the referees or third referee
- the referees, either directly or through the third referee, check that the player's equipment is correct before allowing him to re-enter the pitch
- the player, if he has not been substituted, is only allowed to re-enter the pitch when the ball is out of play or under the supervision of the third referee when the ball is in play

A player having been required to leave the pitch because of an infringement of this Law and not



having been substituted who re-enters the pitch without the permission of the referees or third referee must be cautioned.

Restart of play

If play is stopped by the referees to administer a caution:

- the match is restarted with an indirect free kick taken by a player of the opposing team, from the place where the ball was located when the referees stopped the match (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)



THE BALL IN AND OUT OF PLAY

Ball out of play

The ball is out of play when:

- it has wholly crossed the goal line or touch line whether on the ground or in the air
- play has been stopped by the referees
- it hits the ceiling

Ball in play

The ball is in play at all other times, including when:

- it rebounds off a goalpost or crossbar and remains on the pitch
- it rebounds off the referees when they are on the pitch

Indoor pitch

The minimum height of ceilings is 4m and shall be stipulated in the competition rules.

If the ball hits the ceiling while in play, the game is restarted with a kick-in taken by the opponents of the team that last touched the ball. The kick-in is taken from the point on the touch line nearest to the place on the ground above which the ball hit the ceiling (see Law 15 – Position of kick-in).



THE METHOD OF SCORING

Goal scored

A goal is scored when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, between the goalposts and under the crossbar, provided that no infringement of the Futsal Laws of the Game has been committed previously by the team scoring the goal.

A goal is disallowed if the goalkeeper of the attacking team throws or hits the ball intentionally with his hand or arm from inside his own penalty area and is the last player to touch or play the ball. The match is restarted with a goal clearance to the opposing team.

If, after a goal is scored, the referees realise, before play restarts, that the team that scored the goal was playing with an extra player or had carried out a substitution incorrectly, they must disallow the goal and restart play with an indirect free kick to be taken by the opponents of the offending player from any point inside the penalty area. If the kick-off has already been taken, they sanction the offending player in accordance with Law 3, but the goal is allowed. The referees report the fact to the appropriate authorities. If the goal was scored by the other team, they must allow it.

Winning team

The team scoring the greater number of goals during a match is the winner. If both teams score an equal number of goals, or if no goals are scored, the match is drawn.

Competition rules

When the competition rules require there to be a winning team after a match or home-and-away tie, the following are the only permitted procedures for determining the winning team:

- Away goals rule
- Extra time
- Kicks from the penalty mark

These procedures are described in the section entitled "Procedures to Determine the Winner of a Match or Home-and-Away Tie".



OFFSIDE

There is no offside in futsal.



FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

Fouls and acts of misconduct are infringements of the Futsal Laws of the Game that are penalised as follows:

Fouls

Fouls are penalised with a direct free kick, penalty kick or indirect free kick.

Fouls penalised with a direct free kick

A direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following seven offences in a manner considered by the referees to be careless, reckless or using excessive force:

- Kicks or attempts to kick an opponent
- Trips an opponent
- Jumps at an opponent
- Charges an opponent
- Strikes or attempts to strike an opponent
- Pushes an opponent
- Tackles an opponent

A direct free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if a player commits any of the following three offences:

- Holds an opponent
- Spits at an opponent
- Handles the ball deliberately (except for the goalkeeper within his own penalty area)

A direct free kick is taken from the place where the offence occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick).

The above offences are accumulated fouls.

Fouls penalised with a penalty kick

A penalty kick is awarded if any of the above ten offences is committed by a player inside his own penalty area, irrespective of the position of the ball, provided it is in play.

Fouls penalised with an indirect free kick

An indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if a goalkeeper commits any of the following four offences:

- Controls the ball with his hands or feet in his own half of the pitch for more than four seconds
- After playing the ball, he touches it again in his own half of the pitch after it has been deliberately played to him by a team-mate without an opponent playing or touching it
- Touches the ball with his hands inside his own penalty area after it has been deliberately kicked to him by a team-mate
- Touches the ball with his hands inside his own penalty area after he has received it directly from



a kick-in by a team-mate

An indirect free kick is also awarded to the opposing team if, in the opinion of the referees, a player:

- plays in a dangerous manner in the presence of an opponent
- impedes the progress of an opponent
- prevents the goalkeeper from releasing the ball from his hands
- commits against a team-mate one of the nine offences penalised with a direct free kick if they are committed against an opponent
- commits any other infringement not previously mentioned in Law 12 or in any other Law, for which play is stopped to caution or dismiss a player

The indirect free kick is taken from the place where the offence occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick).

Misconduct

Misconduct is penalised with a caution or a sending-off.

Disciplinary sanctions

The yellow card is used to communicate that a player or substitute has been cautioned.

The red card is used to communicate that a player or substitute has been sent off.

Only a player or substitute may be shown the red or yellow card. The relevant card is only shown publicly on the pitch if the match has started. In other cases, the referees verbally inform the players and team officials of the disciplinary sanction taken.

The referees have the authority to take disciplinary sanctions from the moment they enter the premises where the pitch is located before the start of the match until they leave them.

A player who commits a cautionable or sending-off offence, either on or off the pitch, whether directed towards an opponent, a team-mate, the referees or any other person, is disciplined according to the nature of the offence committed.

Cautionable offences

A player is cautioned if he commits any of the following seven offences:

- Unsporting behaviour
- Dissent by word or action
- Persistent infringement of the Futsal Laws of the Game
- Delaying the restart of play
- Failure to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a corner kick, free kick or kick-in (defending players)
- Entering or re-entering the pitch without the referees' permission or in contravention of the



substitution procedure

- Deliberately leaving the pitch without the referees' permission

A substitute is cautioned if he commits any of the following four infringements:

- Unsporting behaviour
- Dissent by word or action
- Delaying the restart of play
- Entering the pitch in contravention of the substitution procedure

Sending-off offences

A player or substitute is sent off if he commits any of the following seven offences:

- Serious foul play
- Violent conduct
- Spitting at an opponent or any other person
- Denying the opposing team a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity by deliberately handling the ball (this does not apply to a goalkeeper within his own penalty area)
- Denying an obvious goalscoring opportunity to an opponent moving towards the player's goal by an offence punishable by a free kick or a penalty kick
- Using offensive, insulting or abusive language and/or gestures
- Receiving a second caution in the same match

A substitute is sent off if he commits the following offence:

- Denying a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity

A player or substitute who has been sent off must leave the vicinity of the pitch and the technical area.



FREE KICKS

Types of free kick

Free kicks are either direct or indirect.

The direct free kick

Signal

One of the referees signals the direct free kick by keeping one arm horizontal and pointing in the direction the kick has to be taken. The referee points to the ground with his other hand to make it plain to the third referee and the timekeeper that it is an accumulated foul.

Ball enters the goal

- If a direct free kick is kicked directly into the opponents' goal, a goal is awarded
- If a direct free kick is kicked directly into the team's own goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opposing team

Accumulated fouls

- Accumulated fouls are those penalised with a direct free kick or penalty kick mentioned in Law 12
- The accumulated fouls committed by each team in each period are recorded in the match report
- The referees may allow play to continue by applying the advantage if the team has not previously committed five accumulated fouls and the opposing team is not denied a goal or an obvious goalscoring opportunity
- If they apply the advantage, the referees use the mandatory signals to indicate an accumulated foul to the timekeeper and third referee as soon as the ball is out of play
- If extra time is played, accumulated fouls from the second period continue to accumulate during extra time

The indirect free kick

Signal

The referees indicate an indirect free kick by raising their arms above their heads. They maintain their arms in that position until the kick has been taken and the ball has touched another player or goes out of play.

Ball enters the goal

A goal can be scored only if the ball subsequently touches another player before it enters the goal.

- If an indirect free kick is kicked directly into the opponents' goal, a goal clearance is awarded
- If an indirect free kick is kicked directly into the team's own goal, a corner kick is awarded to the opposing team



Procedure

For both direct and indirect free kicks, the ball must be stationary when the kick is taken.

Direct free kick beginning with the sixth accumulated foul by each team

- The player taking the free kick kicks the ball with the intention of scoring a goal and may not pass the ball to a team-mate
- Once the free kick has been taken, no player may touch the ball until it has been touched by the defending goalkeeper, rebounded off one of the goalposts or the crossbar, or left the pitch
- If a player commits his team's sixth accumulated foul in the opposing team's half or in his own half in the area bordered by the halfway line and an imaginary line parallel to the halfway line passing through the second penalty mark, the free kick is taken from the second penalty mark. The location of the second penalty mark is indicated in Law 1. The free kick is taken in accordance with the section entitled "Position of free kick"
- If a player commits his team's sixth accumulated foul in his own half of the pitch between the imaginary 10m line and the goal line but outside the penalty area, the attacking team decides whether to take it from the second penalty mark or the place where the infringement occurred
- Beginning with the sixth accumulated foul, additional time is allowed to take a direct free kick at the end of each half or at the end of each period of extra time

Position of free kick

Free kick outside the penalty area

- All opponents must be at least 5m from the ball until it is in play
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves
- The free kick is taken from the place where the infringement occurred or from the position of the ball when the infringement occurred (according to the infringement) or from the second penalty mark

Direct or indirect free kick inside the penalty area to the defending team

- All opponents must be at least 5m from the ball until it is in play
- All opponents must remain outside the penalty area until the ball is in play
- The ball is in play when it is kicked directly out of the penalty area
- A free kick awarded in the penalty area may be taken from any point inside that area

Direct free kick beginning with the sixth accumulated foul in each period

- The defending team's players may not form a wall to defend free kicks
- The player taking the kick is properly identified
- The goalkeeper remains in his penalty area at a distance of at least 5m from the ball
- The players remain on the pitch, except the kicker if he wishes
- The players, except the kicker and the defending goalkeeper, remain behind an imaginary line that is level with the ball and parallel to the goal line and outside the penalty area, at a distance of 5m from the ball. They may not obstruct the player taking the free kick. No player, except the kicker, may cross this imaginary line until the ball is in play



Indirect free kick for the attacking team

- All opponents must be at least 5m from the ball until it is in play
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves
- An indirect free kick conceded in the penalty area is taken from the penalty area line at the point nearest to where the offence was committed

Infringements and sanctions

If, when a free kick is taken, an opponent is closer to the ball than the required distance:

- the kick is retaken and the offending player is cautioned, unless the advantage can be applied or another infringement is committed that is punishable by a penalty kick. If the infringement is punishable by a free kick, the referees decide whether to punish the original infringement or the one committed subsequently. If the second infringement is punishable by a penalty kick or direct free kick, an accumulated foul is recorded against the offending team

If, when a free kick is taken by the defending team from inside its own penalty area, the ball is not kicked directly out of the penalty area:

- the kick is retaken

If the team taking the free kick takes more than four seconds:

- the referees award an indirect free kick to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where play was to be restarted (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

Beginning with the sixth accumulated foul, if the player taking the kick does not do so with the intention of scoring a goal:

- the referees award an indirect free kick to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where play was to be restarted

Beginning with the sixth accumulated foul, if a free kick is taken by a teammate of the player who had been identified previously:

- the referees stop play, caution him for unsporting behaviour and restart the match with an indirect free kick to the defending team to be taken from where he kicked the ball

Free kick taken by a player other than the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker touches the ball again (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

If, after the ball is in play, the kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick), and his team is sanctioned with an



accumulated foul

- a penalty kick is awarded if the infringement was committed inside the kicker's penalty area, and his team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul

Free kick taken by the goalkeeper

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper touches the ball again (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

If, after the ball is in play, the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick) and his team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul
- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

If the referees give the signal to take the direct free kick, beginning with the sixth accumulated foul, and before the ball is in play, and:

a player of the team taking the kick infringes the Futsal Laws of the Game, except if the kicker takes longer than four seconds:

- the referees allow the kick to be taken
- if the ball enters the goal, the kick is retaken
- if the ball does not enter the goal, the referees stop play and order the match to be restarted with an indirect free kick to the defending team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

a player of the defending team infringes the Futsal Laws of the Game:

- the referees allow the kick to be taken
- if the ball enters the goal, a goal is awarded
- if the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is retaken

one or more players of the defending team and one or more players of the attacking team infringe the Futsal Laws of the Game:

- the kick is retaken

Beginning with the sixth accumulated foul, if, after the direct free kick has been taken:

the kicker does not kick the ball forward with the intention of scoring a goal:

- the referees stop play and order the match to be restarted with an indirect free kick to the defending team, to be taken from the place where the offence occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)



the kicker touches the ball again (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

a different player from the kicker touches the ball (except with his hands) before it has touched the defending goalkeeper, rebounded off one of the goalposts or the crossbar or left the pitch:

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

a player deliberately handles the ball:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick) and his team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul
- a penalty kick is awarded if the infringement was committed by a player from the defending team inside his own penalty area, except for the defending goalkeeper (see Law 13 – Position of free kick) and his team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul

the ball is touched by an outside agent as it moves forward:

- the kick is retaken

the ball rebounds on to the pitch from the goalkeeper, the crossbar or the goalposts, and is then touched by an outside agent:

- the referees stop play
 - play is restarted with a dropped ball at the place where it touched the outside agent, unless it touched the outside agent inside the penalty area, in which case one of the referees drops the ball on the penalty area line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped
- the ball bursts or becomes defective while in play and has not previously touched the goalposts, the crossbar or another player:
- the kick is retaken



THE PENALTY KICK

A penalty kick is awarded against a team that commits any of the ten offences for which a direct free kick is awarded, inside its own penalty area and while the ball is in play.

A goal may be scored directly from a penalty kick.

Additional time is allowed for a penalty kick to be taken at the end of each half or at the end of each period of extra time.

Position of the ball and the players

The ball:

- must be placed on the penalty mark

The player taking the penalty kick:

- must be properly identified

The defending goalkeeper:

- must remain on his goal line, facing the kicker, between the goalposts until the ball has been kicked

The players other than the kicker must be located:

- on the pitch
- outside the penalty area
- behind the penalty mark
- at least 5m from the penalty mark

Procedure

- After the players have taken positions in accordance with this Law, one of the referees signals for the penalty kick to be taken
- The player taking the penalty kick must kick the ball forward
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves forward

When a penalty kick is taken during the normal course of play, or time has been extended at half-time or full time or at the end of a period of extra time, if any, to allow a penalty kick to be taken or retaken, a goal is awarded if, before passing between the goalposts and under the crossbar:

- the ball touches either or both goalposts and/or the crossbar and/or the goalkeeper

The referees decide when a penalty kick has been completed.



Infringements and sanctions

If the player taking the penalty kick does not kick the ball forward:

- the referees stop play and order the match to be restarted with an indirect free kick to the defending team, to be taken from the penalty mark (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

If, while a penalty kick is being taken, the ball is kicked by a team-mate of the player who had been previously identified:

- the referees stop play, caution him for unsporting behaviour and order the match to be restarted with an indirect free kick to the defending team, to be taken from the penalty mark (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

If the referees give the signal for the penalty kick to be taken and, before the ball is in play, one of the following occurs:

a player of the same team as the player taking the kick infringes the Futsal Laws of the Game:

- the referees allow the kick to be taken
- if the ball enters the goal, the kick is retaken
- if the ball does not enter the goal, the referees stop play and order the match to be restarted with an indirect free kick to the defending team, to be taken from the place where the offence occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

a player of the defending team infringes the Futsal Laws of the Game:

- the referees allow the kick to be taken
- if the ball enters the goal, a goal is awarded
- if the ball does not enter the goal, the kick is retaken

one or more players of the defending team and one or more players of the attacking team infringe the Futsal Laws of the Game:

- the kick is retaken

If, after the penalty kick has been taken:

the kicker touches the ball again (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

the kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick) and his team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul the ball is touched by an outside agent as it moves forward:
- the kick is retaken

the ball rebounds on to the pitch from the goalkeeper, the crossbar or the goalposts, and is then touched by an outside agent:



- the referees stops play
- play is restarted with a dropped ball at the place where it touched the outside agent, unless it touched the outside agent inside the penalty area, in which case one of the referees drops the ball on the penalty area line at the point nearest to where the ball was located when play was stopped

the ball bursts or becomes defective when in play and has not previously touched the goalposts, the crossbar or a player:

- the kick is retaken



THE KICK-IN

A kick-in is a method of restarting play.

A kick-in is awarded to the opponents of the player who last touches the ball when the whole of the ball crosses the touch line, either on the ground or in the air, or touches the ceiling of the hall.

A goal may not be scored directly from a kick-in.

Position of the players

The opponents must be:

- on the pitch
- at a distance of no less than 5m from the place on the touch line where the kick-in is taken

Procedure

There is one type of procedure:

- kick-in

Position of kick-in

At the moment of delivering the ball, the kicker:

- has one foot on the touch line or on the ground outside the pitch
- kicks the ball, which must be stationary, either from the point where it left the pitch or on the ground outside it at a distance no greater than 25cm from that point
- delivers the ball within four seconds of being ready to do so

The ball is in play when it enters the pitch.

Infringements and sanctions

If, when a kick-in is taken, an opponent is closer to the ball than the required distance:

- the kick-in is retaken by the same team and the offending player is cautioned, unless the advantage can be applied or an offence punishable by a free kick or penalty kick is committed by the opposing team of the player taking the kick-in

If an opponent unfairly distracts or impedes the player taking the kick-in:

- he is cautioned for unsporting behaviour

For any other infringement of the procedure for the kick-in:

- the kick-in is taken by a player of the opposing team

Kick-in taken by a player other than the goalkeeper

If the ball is in play and the player taking the kick-in touches the ball again (except with his hands)



before it has touched another player:

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

If the ball is in play and the player taking the kick-in deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick) and his team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul
- a penalty kick is awarded if the infringement is committed inside the penalty area of the player taking the kick-in and his team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul

Kick-in taken by the goalkeeper

If the ball is in play and the goalkeeper touches the ball again (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

If the ball is in play and the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick) and his team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul
- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, to be taken from the penalty area line at the point nearest to where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)



THE GOAL CLEARANCE

The goal clearance is a method of restarting play.

A goal clearance is awarded when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, having last touched a player of the attacking team, and a goal is not scored in accordance with Law 10.

A goal may not be scored directly from a goal clearance.

Position of the players

The opponents must be:

- on the pitch and outside the penalty area of the team taking the goal clearance until the ball is in play

Procedure

- The ball is thrown from any point inside the penalty area by the goalkeeper of the defending team
- The goalkeeper of the defending team takes the goal clearance within four seconds of being ready to do so
- The ball is in play when it is thrown directly out of the penalty area by the goalkeeper of the defending team

Infringements and sanctions

If the ball is not thrown directly out of the penalty area from a goal clearance:

- the clearance is retaken, but the four-second count is not reset and continues once the goalkeeper is ready to retake it

If the ball is in play and the goalkeeper touches the ball again (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

If the ball is in play and the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick) and his team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul
- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, to be taken from the penalty area line at the point nearest to where infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

If the ball is in play and the goalkeeper touches it again in his own half of the pitch after it has been



deliberately played to him by a team-mate without an opponent playing or touching it:

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

If the goal clearance is not taken within four seconds:

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the penalty area line at the place nearest to where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

If the goal clearance is taken with attacking players inside the penalty area:

- the clearance is retaken if any of the attacking players touches the ball or prevents the clearance from being taken properly

In the event of any other infringements of this Law:

- the goal clearance is retaken. If the infringement has been committed by the team taking the clearance, the four-second count is not reset and continues once the goalkeeper is ready to retake the clearance



THE CORNER KICK

The corner kick is a method of restarting play.

A corner kick is awarded when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, either on the ground or in the air, having last touched a player of the defending team, and a goal is not scored in accordance with Law 10.

A goal may be scored directly from a corner kick, but only against the opposing team.

Position of the ball and the players

The ball must be:

- inside the corner arc nearest to the point where the ball crossed the goal line

The opponents must be:

- on the pitch at least 5m from the corner arc until the ball is in play

Procedure

- The ball must be kicked by a player of the attacking team
- The team taking the kick must deliver the ball within four seconds of being ready to do so
- The ball is in play when it is kicked and moves

Infringements and sanctions

If, when a corner kick is taken, an opponent is closer to the ball than the required distance:

- the corner kick is retaken by the same team and the offending player is cautioned, unless the advantage can be applied or an offence punishable by a free kick or penalty kick is committed by the defending team

If an opponent unfairly distracts or impedes the player taking the corner kick:

- he is cautioned for unsporting behaviour

If the corner kick is not taken within four seconds:

- a goal clearance is awarded to the opposing team

In the event of any other infringement of the procedure or the position of the ball:

- the kick is retaken. If the infringement has been committed by the team taking the kick, the four second count is not reset and continues once the kicker is ready to retake the kick

Corner kick taken by a player other than the goalkeeper

If the ball is in play and the player taking the kick touches the ball again (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:



- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

If the ball is in play and the kicker deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick), and his team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul
- a penalty kick is awarded if the infringement was committed inside the penalty area of the player taking the kick and his team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul

Corner kick taken by the goalkeeper

If the ball is in play and the goalkeeper touches the ball again (except with his hands) before it has touched another player:

- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)

If the ball is in play and the goalkeeper deliberately handles the ball before it has touched another player:

- a direct free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred outside the goalkeeper's penalty area, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick), and his team is sanctioned with an accumulated foul
- an indirect free kick is awarded to the opposing team if the infringement occurred inside the goalkeeper's penalty area, to be taken from the place where the infringement occurred (see Law 13 – Position of free kick)



PROCEDURES TO DETERMINE THE WINNER OF A MATCH OR HOME-AND-AWAY TIE

Away goals, extra time and kicks from the penalty mark are the three methods approved for determining the winning team where competition rules require there to be a winning team after a match has been drawn. Extra time and kicks from the penalty mark are not part of the match.

Away goals

Competition rules may provide that where teams play each other home and away, if the aggregate score is equal after the second match, any goals scored on the pitch of the opposing team will count double.

Extra time

Competition rules may provide for two further equal periods, of three or five minutes each, to be played. The conditions of Law 8 will apply. The competition regulations must state the precise duration of the two equal periods of extra time.

Kicks from the penalty mark

Competition rules may provide for kicks from the penalty mark in accordance with the procedure stipulated below.

Procedure

- The referee chooses the goal at which the kicks will be taken
- The referee tosses a coin and the team whose captain wins the toss decides whether to take the first or the second kick
- The referee, the second referee, the third referee and the timekeeper keep a record of the kicks being taken
- Subject to the conditions explained below, both teams take three kicks
- The kicks are taken alternately by the teams
- If, before both teams have taken three kicks, one has scored more goals than the other could score even if it were to complete its three kicks, no more kicks are taken
- If, after both teams have taken three kicks, both have scored the same number of goals, or have not scored any goals, kicks continue to be taken in the same order until one team has scored a goal more than the other from the same number of kicks
- All players and substitutes are authorised to take the penalty kicks
- A goalkeeper may be replaced by any player while kicks are being taken from the penalty mark
- Each kick is taken by a different player and all eligible players must take a kick before any player can take a second kick
- An eligible player may change places with the goalkeeper at any time when kicks from the penalty mark are being taken, provided that the referee is informed and his equipment is suitable
- Only the eligible players, including the goalkeepers, the referees and the third referee are permitted to remain on the pitch when kicks from the penalty mark are being taken
- All eligible players, except the player taking the kick and the two goalkeepers, must remain in the opposite half of the pitch with the third referee



- The goalkeeper who is the team-mate of the kicker must remain on the opposite side to the substitution zones, on the pitch level with the penalty mark and at least 5m from it
- Unless otherwise stated, the Futsal Laws of the Game and guidelines of the FIFA Refereeing Department apply when kicks from the penalty mark are being taken
- If, at the end of the match or extra time and before the kicks start to be taken from the penalty mark, one team has a greater number of players, including substitutes, than its opponents, it must reduce its numbers to equate with that of its opponents and the team captain must inform the referee of the name and number of each player excluded
- If a team must reduce its numbers to equate with that of its opponents, it may exclude the goalkeepers as players eligible to take the penalty kicks
- A goalkeeper excluded from taking penalty kicks in order to equate the number of players of his team with that of its opponents, i.e. who is located in his technical area, may replace his team's goalkeeper at any time
- Before the start of the kicks from the penalty mark, the referee must ensure that an equal number of players from each team eligible to take the penalty kicks remains in the other half of the pitch